and Standing Order 26 cannot, therefore, apply to a case specifically provided for by Rule 40 (2). I, therefore, hold that the motion by the Member for Pallivirutti cannot be allowed.

2. *Supply of list of questions, etc.,*

**Deputy President.**—The next item in the agenda is resolution No. 2 standing in the name of Mr. K. T. Mathew.

*The Member being absent the following was considered withdrawn* :—

"*This Council requests the Government to supply all the non-official Members of the Council at every meeting of the Council with a printed list of questions, resolutions, Bills and amendments to Standing Orders disallowed prior to that meeting, stating for what reason and under what section of the Council Regulation and Rules they have been disallowed.*"

3. *Reformatory in the State.*

**Deputy President.**—Then resolution No. 3.

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—Sir, I rise to move that "*this Council recommends that the Government may be pleased to take early steps for opening a reformatory in the State for the benefit of the juvenile offenders*". This resolution is mainly intended to bring our State into line with British India and Travancore and practically with all modern States. The theory of crime and punishment has of late under gone something like a radical change.

**Deputy President.**—Are there any juvenile offenders?

**Mr. Thomas Manjuran.**—Many juveniles are sentenced with whipping. For some time past the theory of punishment has been assuming a rather new form. A few years ago or at any rate a few decades ago if a man transgressed the law all sorts of punishment were inflicted upon him. In fact he used to be hanged and quartered. But of late years people have come to realise that that is a very wrong policy. Men transgressing the law might have done so on the spur of the moment or without due calculation or realisation of the moral responsibility. The criminologists lay down now-a-days that each crime must be considered on its own merits and punishment meted not with the spirit of vindictiveness but wherever possible so as to reclaim and make the offender a useful citizen. Now that is as regards the general theory of punishment. Sir, almost all modern States think that it would be a pity to sentence a boy or a youngster with whipping or to confinement in jail so as to give him a chance of picking up jail vices by associating with prisoners who know perhaps all that is to be known about evil things in general.

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